The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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To all perſons who ſubſcribed to me either for the Pittſburgh Gazette or Poſtage.

Gentlemen,

YOU are judges whether you have had a final ſettlement with me or not to the firſt of January, 1795. I therefore requeſt the favor of thoſe who have not, to attend at ſome of the following places hereinafter ſpecified, viz. on Friday the 20th inſtant, at my houſe; the 23d inſt. at Simral's Ferry; the 24th at Thomas Kile's; the 25th at Philip Meaſon's over Yough; the 26th at Robert M'Laughlin's the 27th; at Jeremiah Pearce's the 28th; at John Collin's, Union Town, the 30th; at George Kinnear's Brownſville, the 31ſt; at Adam Forker's the 1ſt of April; at Abraham Stewart's, Eſq. the 2d; at the widow Shadwick's, the 3d; at Major John M'Farlane's; the 4th at Hugh M'Neley's, Morgan town; the 6th at General John Minor's; the 7th at Francis Seaton's; the 8th at John Heaton's, Eſq. the 9th at Thomas Morgan's, Frederick town; the 10th at Dougal Boyd's; the 11th at Joſeph Cornell's, and the 13th at Samuel Bayards, Elizabeth town. And ſeeing the contract has not been fulfilled, by leaving the money where they received their papers, thoſe who do not attend at ſome of the above named places and ſettle may expect no farther indulgence than while I draw off their accounts and put them into the hands of magiſtrates, which with reluctance I muſt do.

ISAAC PEARCE, Poſtrider.
March 7, 1795.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Bedford county, Bedford townſhip, an apprentice boy named JAMES SHANNON, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, round face, ſhort dark hair; had on when he went away a ſailor's jacket & overalls of ſtriped cloth, he took with him a ſet of ſhoemaker's tools being a ſhoemaker by trade. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow and ſecures him in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward paid by

GEORGE GRAHAM.
February 14, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A TRACT of wood land containing 50 acres, with allowance of ſix per cent. adjoining William Thomſon's plantation on the waters of Flaherty's run, for which a clear title will be given. For terms apply to JOHN HANNAH, in Pittſburgh.

March 6, 1795.

TO BE LET,

On an improving Leaſe for a term of years.

FORTY acres of Land ſituate on the bank of the Ohio river, oppoſite the Sawmill run, and about one mile and an half from Pittſburgh. It is entirely a level ſpot, prime land, and fit for any kind of produce whatever and eaſily cultivated. Advantageous terms will be given to any perſon capable of improving it well, and none other need apply.

W. H. BEAUMONT.
Pittſburgh, March 10, 1795.

FOR SALE.

That noted and well eſtabliſhed place known by the name of Parkinſon's Ferry. For terms apply to the owner living on the premiſes.

JOSEPH PARKISON.
March 10, 1795.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber either by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are deſired to come, ſettle and pay of their reſpective balances before the 15th of April next, otherways they may expect to be ſued without reſpect to perſons.

SAM. STOOPS.
Pitt. March 11, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable tract of land lying on the waters of Montures Run, within 10 miles of Pittſburgh, and 4 of the Ohio river—it contains 380 acres, 30 cleared and in pretty good repair with ſeveral buildings of ſome value. It is [illegible] to ſeveral good mills, and places of worſhip—an indiſputable title will be given and the terms of obtaining it made eaſy.—Enquire of Mr. Alexander M'Candleſs, near the premiſes or to the Subſcriber living in the ſettlement of Croſs creek.

[illegible]
March 9, 1795.

A NEW TOWN

IS laid out by the ſubſcriber in the fourth fork of Racoon creek Waſhington county, 24 miles from Pittſburgh, 15 from Waſhington, and 12 from the Mingo Bottom, which is the neareſt place to the Ohio. The ſituation is unexceptionable; the road from Waſhington to the mouth of Mill creek paſſes through it, as alſo the road from Pittſburgh to the Mingo Bottom. A griſt and ſaw mill adjoining the town, and ſeveral places of worſhip in the neighbourhood. The prices of the lots is from four to ſix dollars, and five ſhillings yearly quit-rent. Indiſputable titles will be given to the purchaſers. For further information apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

GEORGE BURGET.
February 28, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED *a certain Joſeph Kerrigan belonging to the ſix months ſtate levies, under the command of Major E. Denny, about 5 feet 11 inches high, dark hair, and dark complexion, ſtrait made, and about 23 years of age, by trade a cooper. The above reward and reaſonable charges will be paid for apprehending and ſecuring ſaid deſerter.*

SAMUEL MURPHY, Lieut.
State Levies.
Pittſburgh, March 11, 1795

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to take notice, that his books are lodged with William Meetkerke, Eſq. in the town of Waſhington, who is authoriſed to ſettle all his accounts.

A. BAIRD.
February 6, 1795.

A good Diſtiller will meet with good encouragement by applying to John and Henry B[illegible] Co. Racoon, or Col. William Semple merchant, Pittſburgh.

February 12, 1795.

[illegible]ſburgh, Jan. 30, 1794.

BY virtue of a writ of attachment iſſued by me Chriſtopher Trubey a juſtice of the peace for the county of Weſtmoreland, at the ſuit of Freder[illegible] against George Snyder. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of ſaid Snyder, to appear and then and there to diſcover and make proof of their demand due by the ſaid Snyder to the ſubſcriber at his dwelling houſe in Greenſburgh on or before the firſt day of May next.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBEY.

TO BE SOLD.

A plantation ſituated on Loyalhaning creek, about 7 miles from Greenſburgh, to which there is a public road, with a Griſt Mill and Saw mill, in a well ſettled part of Weſtmoreland County, containing about ſix hundred acres, of which about 140 acres cleared, twenty acres thereof in meadow, having four dwelling houſes two thriving young orchards three ſtill houſes, one of ſtone and appurtenances. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe will view the premiſes, and apply to the owner, who will give an indiſputable title.

JOHN CRAIG.
Feb. 28, 1795.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber purchaſed one hundred and eighty acres of land in Elizabeth and Verſailles townſhips, Allegheny county, from a certain Thomas Lucas, merchant, in Mercerſburgh, Franklin county, and gave him five notes, viz. one for fifty pounds payable the firſt of October, 1794, one for fifty pounds payable the firſt of October, 1795, one for fifty pounds payable the firſt of October 1796, one for fifty pounds payable the firſt of October, 1797, and one for fifty pounds payable the firſt of October 1798. And whereas the ſaid Lucas has neglected to make me a ſufficient title to ſaid land agreeable to contract, I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them, until a good title be made to me by ſaid Lucas.

WILLIAM WILSON.

MORGANTOWN, Feb. 28.

SIR; I ſhall not write to you altogether thro' the medium of the Printer, but as formerly in this Town, addreſs you. I am not maſter of language to write with that elegance which marks your ſuperior abilities, ſo well ſuited to a ſuperlative ſtation; but in a more ſimple, yet plain mechanical ſtile, to which I have long been accuſtomed, endeavour by reaſon upon well atteſted facts to draw true & ſerious concluſions; which muſt place you in a right point of view.

You charge me with aſſerting, "that in your letter to Major M'Carty reſpecting the late rioters of Pennſylvania you ſaid, that if you fought at all, you would fight for the rioters of ſaid State, againſt the Exciſe Law"—you ſay" I told you in publick company"—I never go behind a mans back to whiſper what ſhould be told him publickly—It is a meanneſs w never blended with my nature—Th ſuch a report circulated; that I, a well as others believ'd it, there is a doubt; and that I have every rea on for believing the ſubſtance of th report. I appeal to my country to de cide—You ſay "you were ever oppo ſed to the Exciſe Law" [illegible] of Pennſylvania." You wh pered your baneful principles—the ſpoke and acted openly, as honeſt, th miſtaken men. To ſuch whiſpers, ſuch principles we attribute the lat unhappy inſurrection; where illdi rected fortitude and a blind zeal ſa crificed the lives of valuable Citizen at the ſhrine of ignorance—" You have ever been oppoſed to th Exciſe Law"—Why did you not ſ as others have ſaid? "Legally oppoſed" you wiſh to be thought a good Citizen and it ſeems neceſſary to add legali to your oppoſition, to give it a ſanctio "In reſpect to the conduct of th Pennſylvanians," You wiſh to "li neutral" and your ſincere wiſh wa "that your country and fellow Citizen ſhould act upon the ſame principles." Is this your Patriotiſm, to be neutra when the moſt invaluable bleſſings o government are threatened with annih ilation? are theſe your principle (why ſhould I proſtitute the nam you wiſh'd diffuſed among your fello Citizens? when the moſt free Govern ment under Heaven call'd loudly fo their manly exertions—is this th man who wiſhes to repreſent us i Congreſs; good Heavens. Surpriz mingled with indignation fluſhes fro the countenance of virtuous Patriot iſm I vain will be your attempts to palliate your declarations to Major M' Carty; or to tell us you wiſhed them to be neutral and not join the rioters Your propoſed oppoſition to the Exci Law in the ſame letter, ſhews you meant; and your ſincere wiſh tha your country and fellow citizens ſhould act upon the ſame principles, ſhews a once what thoſe principles were, upon which you wiſh'd them to act—par don the liberty "to be neutral" i not to act at all; and connected wit your avowed oppoſition to the Exci Law, muſt be underſtood to amoun to a declaration of not turning out to oppoſe the rioters and reſtore the law —"You have ever been oppoſed to th Exciſe Law" It is impoſſible to oppoſ a law, without acting unlawfully conſequently every oppoſition has i itſelf the nature of a riot, and only differs in degree, from the Pennſylvania riots—this conſequence muſt b admitted, and proves to a demonſtra tion, that the ſubſtance of the repor was well grounded, if your own aſſer tions are to be credited.

BALDWIN WEAVER.

Mr. GEO. JACKSON.

Fellow Citizens,

To you, I now addreſs myſelf. Yo have heard the charge that circulate againſt Geo. Jackſon. You know was grounded upon his own declarati ons in his letter to Major M'Carty He wiſh'd to influence his fellow C tizens to be neutral, when the beſt Governments was in danger: and un der theſe circumſtances to ſay worſe, he is a character exceeding ſuſpicious; and can you under ſuch ſu picions, be willing to make him th guardian of your liberty by electi him into Congreſs?

B. WEAVER.

From the Gazette of the United States.

REVIEW of the Seſſion of CONGRESS.

THE proceedings of the Seſſion of Congreſs which will this day terminate, are too intereſting to our fellow-citizens to be paſſed over in ſilence. We have the more pleaſure in briefly reviewing them, as we find that the good which has been done this Seſſion is chiefly owing to thoſe ſame patriots who prevented the miſchief which was near being done at the laſt. The moſt prominent meaſures of the preſent Seſſion, are an authority to the Preſident to ſtation troops at Pittſburgh, the naturalization bill, the military eſtabliſhment, the act for calling forth the militia to ſuppreſs inſurrections and repel invaſions, a proviſional relief for the good citizens whoſe property was deſtroyed in the Weſtern country by the inſurgents, ſome farther regulation for the ſecuring of peace on the frontiers by reſtraining the lawleſs inhabitants of thoſe regions, a proviſion to facilitate a loan for the Algerine negociations, and the act for the further ſupport of public credit and the redemption of the public debt. The ſituation of the Weſtern country ſo evidently called for the firſt meaſure that it was agreed to without oppoſition in both houſes.

The naturalization bill was introduced by a member whoſe chief object appeared to be the exclnſion of foreigners from the commercial advantages enjoyed by American citizens; but a more enlarged and beneficial operation was given to it after it got into the Houſe of Repreſentatives, where it was ſo modified as to exclude foreigners from a participation of political rights, until a long term of probation and the proof of good moral character and principles ſhould entitle them thereto.

The military eſtabliſhment has been rendered more adequate to the effectual defence of the frontiers by increaſing the pay and bounty. The ſame ſpirit which for ſeveral years has ſtimulated to an attempt to ſubſtitute militia altogether to regulars for the frontier operations, induced an attempt at this ſeſſion to reduce the Weſtern army; but the recent example of its ſucceſs, its decided ſuperiority over militia in many reſpects, and particularly in the article of expenſe, made a defeat of the attempt almoſt a matter of courſe. The advantage derived from that army have been confirmed by the application for peace by the Indian tribes who were the moſt hoſtile before they were chaſtiſed by [illegible]; the impolicy of withdrawing our forces at the moment of victory, could have been only equalled by the ridiculous affectation of thoſe who pretend that a ſmall army is inconſiſtent with our liberties.

The act providing for calling forth the militia to ſuppreſs inſurrections, is varied from the former law, by leaving it to the diſcretion and reſponſibility of the executive to judge of the exigency, inſtead of requiring, as in the former act, a certificate of a judge of the exigency, inſtead of requiring, as in the former act, a certificate of a judge. The remedy will thus be not only more prompt but leſs liable to be obſtructed by the reluctance or heſitating of a judge to give the neceſſary certificate.

The act for the relief of the Weſtern citizens whoſe property was deſtroyed by the Inſurgents, was as juſt as it was political, and will be attended with obviouſly good effects. The ſufferers are however conſidered as bound to proſecute the offenders and recover what they can, which they [illegible] to account for; the proviſion made for them by Congreſs being only to afford them a temporary aid, and to indemnify them againſt any future loſs, in the event of their failing to recover, of which however there is little proſpect, the offenders being ſaid to be competent.

To ſecure peace on the Frontiers, a reſtraint of the whites is found indiſpenſable; the ſales of lands by the ſtate of Georgia will encreaſe the neceſſity of vigorous reſtraints, or war with the moſt formidable tribes will be unavoidable. This is among the moſt difficult items of Legiſlation, a timid policy conſtantly witholding thoſe regulations which can alone curb the licentious.

There are a few objects more deſirable than the liberation of our fellow-citizens now in captivity at Algiers, and the ſafety of thoſe who may navigate hereafter in the vicinity of the Mediterranean. To obtain both theſe objects Congreſs have at the preſent Seſſion, with alacrity, concurred in ſuch meaſures as have been recommended by the executive, to give full effect to his operations, and a flattering hope is entertained that they will be crowned with ſucceſs.

Among the laſt in order, tho' among the firſt in importance, is the act for the redemption of the public debt. This meaſure was introduced at an early period of the Seſſion by Mr. Smith of South Carolina, on whoſe motion it was reſolved by the houſe, that further proviſion ought to be made for the reduction of the debt.

Tho' the report of the committee, appointed to prepare a plan, was made early in the Seſſion, it encountered ſo much oppoſition, and from thoſe who had always been the moſt clamorous for a reduction of the debt, that it was near the cloſe of the Seſſion before the report was agreed to; and had it not been for the perſevering efforts and repeated exertions of that member, and a few others, this buſineſs, intereſting as it is to the nation, would have been for the preſent, defeated. While the continuation of the neceſſary revenues for this purpoſe was under diſcuſſion, the then ſecretary of the treaſury, Mr. Hamilton, ſent in a very able report, which, in addition to a variety of valuable matter, evinced the neceſſity of theſe revenues, without however diminiſhing the oppoſition to them. This report recommended to Congreſs ſeveral important points ſome of which were incorporated in the act for the reduction of debt. By the act, a Sinking Fund is conſtituted, compoſed of the ſurpluſſes of revenue—of the bank dividends, and of the proceeds of the Weſtern lands, when ſold. This fund will not only amply ſuffice to pay off ſo much of the ſix per cent, and deferred debt as the government has the right to redeem, but will leave an overplus for purchaſe of ſtock in the market. To prevent the miſapplication, or diviſion of this fund, from its intended uſe, the monies belonging to it are veſted in the Commiſſioners of the ſinking fund, as property, in truſt, to be applied to the diſcharge & redemption of the debt; and the faith of government is ſolemnly pledged, that they ſhall be inviolably applied to that purpoſe, and no other. Tho' this proviſion was the beſt in the act, and the key-ſtone of the ſyſtem, it was oppoſed with a warmth which could only have been expected from thoſe who wiſhed the debt never to be diſcharged; and which aſtoniſhed, by the quarter from which it came.

The invariable experience of thoſe countries which are groaning under enormous debts, ought to have admoniſhed every reaſonable mind, that to leave the monies of a Sinking Fund liable to be diverted, on every occaſion exigency, from the purpoſes of its inſtitution, would be to defeat every ſerious effort to get out of debt. The reaſonableneſs of the thing, and the exertions of the friends of the ſyſtem, prevailed over an oppoſition, found on a pretended zeal for the liberty of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to do and undo at its pleaſure. Fortunately a ſyſtem is now eſtabliſhed which does no leſs honor to the wiſdom and patriotiſm of its promoters, than it reflects luſtre on the government of the United States. To eſtabliſh a Sinking Fund, inviolable and unalienable, which is to be ſteadily applied to the reduction of the national debt, until the whole of it be diſcharged; and which fund is competent to the diſcharge of the whole debt, within a ſhort period of years, is a great and glorious meaſure, the example of which is firſt given by the United States to the nations of Europe.

The ſale of the Weſtern Lands will, it is hoped, hereafter conſiderably increaſe the ſtrength of the Sinking Fund. A bill, for opening land-offices in the territories North and South of the Ohio, was reported to the Houſe, but the delay produced by the oppoſition, which has been mentioned, occaſioned a poſtponement of it to the next Seſſion. But this fund will not yield much, if the ſpeculations in the territory ſold by Georgia ſhould draw adventurers to that quarter: It is imagined, however, and not without reaſon, that the energetic meaſures, contemplated by the government of the United States, will altogether diſappoint the projects of the purchaſers of that territory.

A new militia ſyſtem was alſo bro't forward; but a difference of ſentiment on a fundamental principal, and the lateneſs of the Seſſion, induced a poſtponment to the next Congreſs: In the mean time, a thouſand copies of the bill are printed, in order to be diſtributed through out the ſtates, and thereby to invite information, and obtain the ſentiments of the people, on a ſubject as difficult as it is intereſting.

Several other matters engaged the attention of Congreſs, during the Seſſion: Some acts have paſſed for ameliorating the revenues of the United States; and affording additional benefits to commerce and navigation; thus a Seſſion has cloſed, with as much harmony as has been witneſſed ſince the eſtabliſhment of the government, may truly be ſaid to have been as beneficial to the nation as any former Seſſion.

March 3.

American Affairs.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 28.

The ſuppoſed aggregate population on the face of the known habitable globe, (ſays a London paper) is eſtimated at 895 300,000 ſouls. If we reckon with the ancients, that a generation laſts 30 years—in that ſpace of time, 895 300,000 human beings will be born and die; conſequently 81,750 muſt be dropping into eternity every day—3,407 every hour—or about 560 every minute.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.

WESTERN POSTS,

Which have ſo long been a bone of contention between the United States and Great-Britain, and which are to be delivered up to the American arms, in June 1796, are four in number. viz.

Oſwego—at the entrance of lake Ontario, where the Britiſh have a company of foot; and a cuſtom-houſe, to prevent illicit trade in furs, &c.

Niagara—on the ſame lake, about 160 miles.—This fort ſtands in a commanding ſituation, on a point formed by the junction of the river, and is a regular fortification, in good repair, & well garriſoned.

Detroit—about 300 miles eaſt of Niagara, is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the ſtreights, between lake Erie & Huron, where there is a handſome town regular fortifications, and a ſtrong garriſon.

Michilimackinac—[illegible] of Detroit, about [illegible] iſland between lake [illegible] chigan, an entire [illegible] pable of cultivation, [illegible] able for being the general [illegible] grand rendezvous of all [illegible] traders, who meet in the [illegible] June, from every quarter [illegible] their furs, and receive the[illegible] the enſuing year. Beſides [illegible] Miami, built by Col. [illegible] within our lines, and will be given up.

NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible]

VICISSITUDES OF LIFE.

When the Alliance between America and France was ſigned, the Family of De Graſſe, was noble, brave, and virtuous—happy in Domeſtic Concerns, and renowned in military Achievments. Among the heroes of France, Count de Graſſe was ſelected by the unfortunate Louis, to command the naval force, aſſigned for our aſſiſtance. The Count arrived on our continent, commanding the greateſt Naval Force which had then floated on our Seas. He contributed to the capture of the Britiſh army under Lord Cornwallis, and rendered many eſſential ſervices to our cauſe; but failing againſt Rodney, he was diſhonoured on his return home, and he is ſaid to have died with grief.

On the late revolution, the remains of his Family, were proſecuted as Ariſtocrats—they fled to diſtant lands in order to avoid humiliation, poverty, and perhaps death. The Daughters of the unfortunate Count de Graſſe are now in Boſton; and one of his ſons commands a man of war under the King of England.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

By the papers annexed to the report of the late Secretary of the treaſury, it appears that the balance due from the United States to the French government on the firſt of January laſt, was, excluſive of intereſt on loans, 12 million 188 thouſand livers (about two million 277 thouſand and 600 dollars. The anticipated payments, of ſums paid to the French before they fell due amount to 1.811 959 livers or about 262,392 dollars.

Tueſday afternoon the two houſes of Congreſs adjourned ſine die. The firſt ſeſſion of the next Congreſs, agreeable to the conſtitution, will commence on the firſt Monday of December next.

Summonſes are iſſued to the Senators of the United States, to convene at the ſeat of Government the Eighth Day of June next.

Extract of a letter from an American captain at Martinique, dated 9th January, 1795, to a Merchant of this city,

"Twelve or fourteen French frigates and tranſports with 4 or 5000 troops on board, are arived here: The Engliſh with about 30 ſail of ſhips of the line, frigates and ſloops of war could only take two ſail and one frigate, which they bought dear loſing the captain of their frigate the Blanche, moſt of their officers, & about 70 men. The Frenchman loſt all his maſts before he ſtruck, and very generouſly ſacrificed himſelf to ſave the reſt of the fleet, and was tow'd in by an Engliſh 74 which was in company, where both the captains were buried; a tranſport is taken by another 74, & carried to St. Kitts with 500 troops.

They probably will not go to Guadaloupe before the Duke of York and his army arrives, and then, there is no doubt, but they will carry it."

A correſpondent aſſures us upon good authority, and the information muſt gladden many a heart, that a treaty of ſome kind is either concluded or at leaſt in forwardneſs with the Dey of Algiers for the redemption of our captive citizens. He has refuſed, it appears, money in ranſom, but is to receive a quantity of arms, [illegible]

[illegible]. The legiſlature has juſt paſſed an act to legalize the expenditure of ſuch articles for this purpoſe, in order to enable the executive to comply with the ſtipulation.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

March 3.

Reſolved, That the Secretary of State be requeſted to receive propoſals from any perſon or perſons ſkilled in the art of Stenography, or capable of reporting debates with accuracy, and to report the ſame to the houſe, at the commencement of the next ſeſſion, with his obſervations and opinion reſpecting the qualification of the ſaid perſon or perſons for the ſaid duty, to the end that this houſe may be enabled to appoint one or more perſons as officers of the houſe, for the valuable purpoſe above mentioned.

Extract from the Journal,

John Beckley, Clerk.

Department of State.

March 5, 1795.

*** Propoſals will be received by the Secretary of State, in purſuance of the foregoing Reſolution.

Emigration from Wales to America.

From a late London Paper.

Three large [illegible] of [illegible] acres each, have been purchaſed in Kentucky and Pennſylvania, with a view of granting the ſame out in ſmall lots of from 200 to 500 acres, [illegible] per acre, with a liberty of purchaſing the fee ſimple by the annuity; and adverts to this effect, having been circulated among a great number of farmers and others in North Wales, Carnarvonſhire, and Pembrokeſhire, two ſhips loaded with Emigrants have lately ſailed, and a very conſiderable number will ſail next ſpring. The principal ſettlements is on the South of the Ohio five miles from Salt River, in Nelſon County, Kentucky.

DUMOURIER.

"We have accounts from Dantzic, that General Dumourier paſſed through that City, under the diſguiſe of a Ruſſian Courier, on his way to Poland, and previous to the ſurrender of Warſaw. It is certain that a Ruſſian Courier paſſed through that City, carrying however with him a trunk, which is not uſual for the Couriers of that nation. Shortly after he had paſſed through Dantzick orders were received from the Pruſſian Government to watch for Dumourier, and to arreſt him wherever he ſhould be found. To theſe orders were added a very minute deſcription of his dreſs."

LEGISLATURE of PENNSYLVANIA

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania, yeſterday, agreed to appoint a committee, to bring in a bill, for the purpoſe of removing the ſeat of Government from Philadelphia.

It is not probable, however, that the Senate and Governor will agree to this bill.

Pittſburgh, March 7.

Mr. Scull,

THE third Saturday of March is drawing near, that day is by law appointed to chooſe ſuperviſors; four freeholders or inhabitants, to ſettle the ſuperviſors accounts; appraiſers, and conſtables.

The ſuperviſors in office now, are to give notice of the time and place of election, at leaſt five days previous to ſaid election, and within ſix days after ſettle their accounts with the aforementioned freeholders. They are liable to a penalty of three pounds, for every offence (as for not advertiſing, &c.) againſt the act in queſtion, not otherwiſe particularly provided for by ſaid act. [illegible] p. 444—49.

The conſtables are to hold the elections for appraiſers, at the ſame time and place, and make return thereof to the next court of quarter ſeſſions.—Dal. I. p. 189.

Agreeable to the twenty pound act (as it is called) the election for conſtables, is to be alſo at the ſame time and place. Although the proviſions of ſaid act extend only, as to advertiſing and holding the election—to the conſtables of the city of Philadelphia,* yet it would not be improper for conſtables generally to do ſo.

As the law does not hold them to bail, people ought to be very cautious and circumſpect in their choice.—There is ſtill ſuch a numerous tribe of candidates for other offices, would it not be proper to furniſh ſome of them with this one? They might then, in a manner, ſerve their apprenticeſhip in public buſineſs; it might then, perhaps, be diſcovered if they were men of principle, abilities, &c. The beſt generals have carried the muſket firſt—the moſt celebrated admirals have at firſt been cabin boys.

But it may be ſaid, perhaps, that men of property, men of note, will not ſerve, as the office itſelf is neither honorable nor profitable, and the fine but trifling: but I ſay that in a republic a man may be an honor to his office, but no office ought otherwiſe honor a man: as paying the fine, it ought to be obſerved, that any one refuſing to ſerve and paying his fine, may have a chance of being re-elected again the very next year, as in my opinion nothing but actually ſerving one year, will clear him [illegible].

The twenty pound act has been enacted chiefly to accommodate and gratify the great maſs of the people, but if they do not pay proper attention to the election of their conſtables, the ſalutary purpoſes of ſaid act will [illegible] prove futile and very detrimental to them.

The late Convention had not a good opinion of our Townſhip electors, they therefore veſted the power of appointing juſtices of the peace in the governor. The aſſembly have purſued a different courſe, either from perceiving an improvement in the morals of the people, or from a difference in opinion—[illegible].

But there is no doubt if the people adhere to their true intereſt, if they conſider ſolely, and ſolely the principles and abilities of candidates, and ſet aſide party ſpirit in either townſhip or general elections, a future Convention will reinſtate them to their ancient privileges again.

A FORMER CONSTABLE.

* I am of opinion that this has been overlook'd and that this defect ought to be ſupply'd.

*** The truſtees of the Pittſburgh Academy are requeſted to meet at Mr. Morrow's this evening at ſix o'clock.

J. BRISON, Sec.

March 21, 1795.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Allegheny county, Mifflin townſhip, an apprentice boy named William Reeves, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a wen above his right eye; had on when he went away a new hunting ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, blue leggins, and a high crowned hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Two Shillings and Six Pence Reward, paid by

JOHN MORTON.

DOCTOR RICHARDSON begs leave to inform the citizens of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, that he reſides in Pittſburgh, where he means to practice Phyſic and Surgery—From the peculiar attention he will pay to thoſe who may be ſo unfortunate as to have a call for his aſſiſtance, he hopes to merit the eſteem of the public.

The Doctor may be found in his room at Mrs. Col. Butler's, near the Point.

March 24, 1795.

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Of a good quality, and every ſize, to be ſold on the loweſt terms by the ſubſcriber at his ſtore in New Alexandria, Weſtmoreland county.

ROBERT BEATTY.

March 23, 1795.

STOP THE THIEF.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 12th inſt. out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber living near Col. Samuel Wilſon's mill, on Racoon creek, Moon townſhip, Allegheny county, a bright coloured ſorrel HORSE, 5 years old this ſpring, about 15 hands high, a large blaze down his face, and believe one hind foot, and perhaps both, ſomewhat white, a natural trotter, carries well, neither brand or ear mark perceivable. The Thief, ſuppoſed to be, is named [illegible] Atkinſon, a reſident in ſaid neighbourhood, he abſconded immediately after, and there was left in the ſubſcriber's grain field, the ſame night, a little black mare which is the property of ſaid Atkinſon. He is a low ſet man, not much above 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 30 years of age, ſhort black hair, a pale dark complexion, very talkative, and has a ſmoking, ſuſpicious and down caſt look. It is poſſible he may change both his name and clothes, but he had on when he went off a light [illegible] coloured great coat, [illegible], almoſt new, alſo a clear brown ſtrait coat, [illegible] fuſtian breeches, high crowned hat, ſomewhat worn, and a pair of boots; he took with him a riſle gun. Whoever takes up both the Thief and Horſe, and ſecures the Thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his horſe, or deliver him to Ephraim Jones, keeper of the ferry oppoſite Pittſburgh, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the Horſe, with reaſonable charges.

JAMES JORDAN.

March 14, 1795.

To be Sold by Private Sale.

That well known tract of land 378 acres called [illegible] ſituate on the road from Waſhington to Mr. M'Kee's ferry, and 7 miles from Pittſburgh, on a croſs road to Elizabeth town, there is a good [illegible] log barn 55 feet long 25 wide, a [illegible] of 11 feet with the whole length under [illegible] ſame, a dwelling houſe of ſquare logs 26 feet wide and 20 long, two ſtories high, three fire places, and a cellar under the whole with a kitchen, and other out houſes, an excellent ſtill houſe, 42 feet long and 26 feet wide, two ſtories high, two ſprings brought in one with a conduit of 50 feet; 60 acres of clear land, 12 of meadow, and 50 more can be made, and all may be watered, an apple orchard of 100 trees, moſtly bearing, this is a good ſeat for a tavern or ſtore. Alſo a tract adjoining of 230 acres three miles from the Monongahela river—there is an excellent ſeat for a ſawmill having a ſtanding ſtream for 8 months in the year, and any quantity of ſtones on the banks of the dam to build it and the mill. It will be ſold in whole or in part. Indiſputable titles will be given for the above tracts. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber adjoining Waſhington, and any perſon wiſhing to ſee the ground may apply to Mr. John Kinkead, near the premiſes.

JOHN REED.

March 16, 1795.

TO BE RENTE

And may be entered on immedia

SUNDRY cleared Farms, wit houſe and fences on each, the p perty of the ſubſcriber. The wh are ſituated within two miles of Pit burgh, on the ſouth ſide of the M nongahela. It is needleſs to deſcri the quality of the above land, ſuff to ſay a rich bottom. The ſubſcri ber's well known large meadow on th ſouth ſide of ſaid river, oppoſite Pi burgh, will alſo be let on ſhares, al with one of the aforeſaid farms if r quired. For terms apply to the ſu ſcriber at Pittſburgh.

All thoſe who are indebted to th ſubſcriber for [illegible], &c. are re queſted to pay him or order at or be fore the laſt day of May next to pre vent trouble. Produce will be take in payment at the market price.

JOHN ORMSBY.

March 18, 1795.

The Elegant Horſe

APOLLO,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon a the ſubſcriber's, and at Jame Ewing, Eſq's. mill on Robinſon' run; he will ſtand the firſt week i April at Ewing's mill, and the wee following at the ſubſcriber's, and con tinue alternately during the ſeaſo he will be moved every Saturday.— The price for the ſeaſon is eightee ſhillings and one buſhel of oats, thirt ſhillings and one buſhel of oats [illegible] inſuring a colt. Rye at 3/ per buſhe Indian corn at 2/6, and wheat at 4/ will be received if paid by the firſt o October next into the mills of Jame Ewing, John Findley, William Coch ran, James M'Call, and Jacob F

Apollo is a beautiful dappled grey he needs no recommendation to thoſ who know him, or have ſeen his colts Good attendance will be given.

JOHN TORRENCE.

March 21, 1795.

Fort Franklin, Feb. 21, 1795.

To all whom it may concern.

Know ye, that I Matthew Wilſon of the one part, againſt whom an action of ſcandal hath been brought by Jane Hall, of the other, do declare and affirm before the witneſſes preſent, that I have openly aſperſed the character of the plaintiff without cauſe or foundation for ſo doing; [illegible] injury done to herſelf and family, this is my general notification to all perſons, that I do not know any thing in Mrs. Hall's character derogatory to that of a virtuous woman.

I do further agree to pay all and every of the coſts and expences that have accrued in the legal proceſs of the above action.

MATTHEW WILSON.

Witneſſes preſent.

Samuel Lord,

John Allſon.

A Tract of land will be ſold by the ſubſcribers ſituate on the Monongahela river, 15 miles from Pittſburgh, and two from Elizabeth town, containing 300 acres, 50 of which are cleared, and 15 in meadow, a good two ſtory dwelling houſe, ſtill houſe, and ſeveral other out houſes in good repair, and a ſufficient ſtream of water for a mill running through the land. For particulars apply to the ſubſcribers at Craig's ferry oppoſite Pittſburgh.

All thoſe indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Craig, deceaſed, are once more requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent them properly atteſted, before the firſt of May next.

SARAH CRAIG, } Adminiſtr
CHARLES CRAIG, }

March 12, 1795.

A NEW TOWN

laid out by the ſubſcriber on the ſpot known for many years paſt by e name of M'Kees ferry. The ound intended for the Town is de- ghtfully ſituated on a fine level point, the junction of the Monongahela & oughiogeny rivers about ſixteen iles above Pittſburgh by water, and elve only by land. The plan on hich the Town is to be improved nſiſts of upwards of 200 lots of 60 et front and 140 deep; each lot ving the advantage of a ſtreet and alley 20 feet wide, for the con- enience of ſtables &c. The princi- l ſtreets are eighty feet wide the hers ſixty. Near the center of the own is a large area or ſquare intend- for a market houſe. Forty eight the lots front the two rivers Monon- hela and Youghiogeny, Four lots ll be given by the ſubſcriber, for e uſe of a place of worſhip, and a minary of learning.

The ſituation of this place is ſo well own in the Weſtern Country that needs no encomium that can be ven it but for the information of ſe perſons below the mountain o may wiſh to become purchaſers may be neceſſary to premiſe, that its uation is one of the beſt in the weſ- n country for trade and commerce, ving the advantage of the two ri- ers Monongahela and Youghiogeny wing under its banks, being near veral griſt and ſaw mills, cloſe to hat is called the Forks of Youph ttlement which is indiſputably the cheſt that we have it is at leaſt 12 les nearer to Philadelphia than ttſburgh is, it has public roads laid t from it in different directions.

The price of each lot is to be 20 llars, and one dollar ground rent be paid annually. To avoid diſ- tes the lot every purchaſer, is to ſs is to be decided by a Lottery, ich will be held on the ſpot on the day of April next. Each purchaſer the time of receiving his ticket is pay ten dollars, and the reſidue hen he draws his number and gets deed. The majority of purchaſers eſent at the drawing are to chooſe perſons who ſhall draw the tickets, hich perſons ſhall point out the four s to be appropriated to public uſes, ior to the drawing.

Tickets to be had of John Hannah rcht. Pittſburgh; Andrew Swear- gen Eſqr. Waſhington; Robt. Taylor ſqr. Greenſburgh, James Wallace d Jonathan Hoge, Eſqrs. Carliſle, eter Whiteſide mercht. Mercerſburg, nd of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

In front of thoſe Lots that are laid next the two rivers, is a conſide- able portion of ground extending to e water edge, which, as it will be great uſe to the ſettlers for variety purpoſes, the proprietor intends as blic property, for the general ac- mmodation of all the inhabitants; rving only to himſelf the ſole right keeping ferries, and as much ground each ferry as a ferry houſe or ſtore uſe may ſtand on. Should the pre- buildings of the proprietor be und to interfere with any of the , thoſe lots will not be included in lottery.

IOHN M'KEE.

N. B. A plan of the town with opoſals annexed, may be ſeen at any the above places.

ebruary 5, 1795.

TO BE LET,

nd may be entered upon the firſt of April next.

TWO Plantations in Allegheny county, one adjoining land of hn Finley, Eſq. and Two Plantations in Waſhington county, with od improvements on each. For rms apply to the ſubſcriber on the aters of Peter's creek.

JOHN WALLACE,

February 13, 1795.

A Wet Nurſe with a freſh breaſt of milk proper for an infant now juſt four weeks old, wanted on liberal wages. Enquire of

ALEX. ADDISON.

Waſhington, Feb. 21, 1795.

Public Notice.

THE partnerſhip of Earl and Buckingham being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to make payment to Adamſon Tannehill, Eſquire, who is hereby fully authoriſed to ſettle all ſaid accounts and give diſcharges for the ſame. The ſtock of ſaid partnerſhip now on hand, will be old at the houſe o Wm. Earl on the 23d day of this inſtant, at public vendue. The terms of ſale will be maee known, aud attendauce given by W. Earl and A. Tannehill, eſq.

WILLIAM EARL,
JOHN BUCKINGHAM.

Pittſburgh, January 1, 1795.

I AM ſpecially directed to notify the owners and poſſeſſors of ſtills within the county of Waſhington, in the fourth ſurvey of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania who are charged with arrearages due on their ſtills to the laſt day of June laſt, (and have not paid the ſame) that the names of the delinquents will be returned to the deputy attorney for the diſtrict in order that he may have time ſufficient to cauſe proceſſes to be iſſued againſt them and ſerved returnable to the next term, who do not immediately comply and make payment either at the office of inſpection within the county in ſpecie or by delivering whiſkey to the inſpector of the ſurvey at Pittſburgh.— All the reſt of the counties within the ſurvey having nearly diſcharged the amount of their quotas without compulſion.

WILLIAM MEETKERKE,
Collector of the Revenue, for the 2d diviſion of the 4th Survey, Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Waſhington, Feb. 16, 1705.

LAST NOTICE

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to come in and pay off their reſpective balances before the firſt day of March next, otherwiſe they may expect their accounts will be put into ſuit.

WILLIAM HERD.

Feb. 20 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given that Monday the 30th inſtant, at the houſe of Mr. John Dunning, is the time and place appointed for ſettling the accounts of William Marſhall, deceaſed. It is hoped that thoſe who remain indebted to ſaid eſtate will come at ſaid time prepared to pay their reſpective ſums, and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted for ſettlement, where attendance will be given by

DANIEL FLEMING,
JONATHAN SMITH,
JOHN JOHNSTON, } executors

March 2, 1795.

Lewis Bond & Co.

Have juſt received and are now open at their ſtore oppoſite Pittſburgh, and at John M'Kee's, mouth of Yough, a large and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which they will ſell low for caſh or country produce.

February 6, 1795.

TO BE LET,

For ſuch a term of years as may be agreed on, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next, that well known TAVERN, the ſign of the

B E A R,

IN PITTSBURGH.

FOR the information of thoſe who are unacquainted with its ſituation, it may not be amiſs to inform them that perhaps it is not inferior, if not ſuperior, to any ſtand in the weſtern country. The houſe is 46 by 32 feet with a large hall and four rooms on the firſt floor, the upper ſtory is divided into convenient rooms, one of which is 32 feet by 17, a good garret, and an excellent cellar under the whole houſe, divided by a partition in the middle, a good kitchen, with a room above for ſervants to lodge; a large piazza well flored in which is an excellent draw-well, that in the dryeſt ſeaſon produces a ſufficiency of water. The ſtables is in compleat order, 50 by 25 feet, well finiſhed with ſtalls, the loft will contain upwards of 15 tons hay, there is alſo a large yard well paved, with a horſe ſhed therein 35 feet long, and a garden adjoining, in good order; there is alſo ſeven lots of ground convenient, four of them is in red clover, all very rich and under good fence, which will be alſo let if required.

As the above ſtand would not ſuit any perſon but a man of credit and property, none other need apply. A conſiderable quantity of funiture will be for ſale. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittſburgh, January 23, 1795.

Elizabeth Town Farm to be Let, and entered upon the firſt day of April next.

THE ſame joins the town, and lays on the Monongahela upwards of a mile, has a dwelling houſe, &c. on it, and more than 50 acres of clear land under fence, moſt of which is rich bottom. A griſt mill is now erecting on a detached part of the ſame, and will be going next ſpring or ſummer. The proprietor wiſhes more land cleared, which may be eaſily done, and for which a liberal price will be given.

It would be ſuperfluous to mention, all the advantages peculiar to this farm, ſhall only ſay, that the goodneſs of its ſoil, convenience to the water, griſt and ſaw mill, and town rapidly improving, is ſufficient to recommend it to the notice of a farmer, who can avail himſelf of the advantages of ſoil and ſituation.

A Public Houſe, in ſaid town, with Ferry annexed, will be let and may be entered upon at the ſame time. The houſe is two and an half ſtories high, three rooms on a floor, having garret and bar-room, with ſtable and garden annexed. There is not a place on this ſide the mountains, now unoccupied, better ſituated, or would command more caſh than the ſaid houſe and ferry if well kept. Thoſe, therefore, who are of an obliging caſt, and can keep a good houſe of accommodation, will undoubtedly promote their intereſt in poſſeſſing the ſame.

The terms of both Farm and Tavern will be eaſy, and made known by me at Elizabeth town, on application by word or letter.

S. BAYARD, Proprietor.

January 21, 1795.

A large aſſortment of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

of a ſuperior quality, to be ſold on the loweſt terms by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore in Mercerſburgh.

ROBERT PARKER.

December 25, 1794.

WILLIAM

In the Stone Houſe,

HAS juſt received a general aſſortment of Groceries, [illegible] Stationary, &c. which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh or approved of country produce.

And as he has waited with uncommon patience for thoſe who have been long indebted to him, he now gives notice, that unleſs they come and pay up their accounts before the middle of March next, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into other hands ſo as to enforce a collection.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 12, 1795.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to Andrew Watſon and Co. and who do not ſettle with Andrew Watſon or William Semple before the above mentioned time, may expect their accounts will be put into ſuit.

Philadelphia and Pittſburgh MAILS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the General Poſt-Office until the 31ſt day of March next, incluſively, for carrying the Mails of the United States between Philadelphia and Pittſburgh, the times of arrival and departure to be as follow:—

Receive the Mail at Philadelphia every Saturday at half paſt eleven o'clock in the forenoon and deliver it at Pittſburgh every Friday at noon.

Returning, receive the mail at Pittſburgh every Friday at five o'clock in the afternoon, and deliver it at Philadelphia the next Friday at noon.

Note 1. The contract will be made to commence on the 18th day of April next, and continue in force until the 1ſt day of April 1799.

Note 2. Should the hours of receiving and delivering the mail be found inconvenient to the public, the Poſt Maſter General may at any time change them, provided that if ſuch changes ſhould prove injurious to the contractors, they ſhall not be made without an adequate compenſation previouſly ſtipulated.

Note 3. For every hour's delay in delivering the mail at Pittſburgh and Philadelphia after the times preſcribed the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar. And no excuſes to ſave a forfeiture for delays ſhall be admitted, unleſs reaſonable proof be produced to the Poſt Maſter General, that the delays were occaſioned by the impaſſibility of rivers.

Note 4. The contractors ſhall be reſponſible for the fidelity of the perſons, to whom they entruſt the mails.

General Poſt Office, Philadelphia, January 29, 1795.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber purchaſed 200 acres of land, more or leſs, in Armſtrong townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, from a certain James Scott, of Mount pleaſant townſhip, county aforeſaid, and gave him ſeven notes, viz. one for twelve pounds payable in March 1795, one for ten pounds payable in March 1796, one for ten pounds payable in March 1797, one for ten pounds in March 1798, one for ten pounds payable in March 1799, one payable in March 1800, and one payable in March 1801. And whereas the ſaid Scott cannot make me a ſufficient title for ſaid land, I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes as I am determined not to pay them until a good title be made me by ſaid James Scott.

JAMES CANNON.

February 17, 1795.

Apprentices Indentures for ſale at this Office.